

A
General ACCOUNT
AND
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Island of *CORSICA*:

INCLUDING
A Genuine Relation of the late REVOLU-
TIONS there, occasioned by the Op-
pressions of the *Genoese*.

WITH
Authentic MEMOIRS
OF
BARON DE NEUHOFF,
STILED
THEODORE I. King of *Corfica*:

CONTAINING
An Exact Narrative of his ADVENTURES and
MISFORTUNES, down to the present Time.

To which is prefix'd,
A CORRECT MAP of the Whole Island.

The SECOND EDITION.

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THE
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THE
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ANTHROPOLOGY
OF
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BRITISH
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AFRICA
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THE
ISLANDS
OF
THE
OCEANIC
ARCHIPELAGO
AND
THE
MOUNTAINS
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THE
HIMALAYAS
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THE
HIMALAYAS



P R E F A C E.



THE late Appearance of Publick Spirit in the Natives of *Corfica*, for which they will stand distinguished in the Annals of the present Age, has turned the Eyes of all *Europe* towards that small Spot of Ground, which before seemed to be little attended to. Long inured to a State of Subjection and Slavery, under an oppressive Commonwealth, where a Rotation of Men in the Public Offices had established a Succession of Tyrants, who might all in their Turns act the Part of an over-grown Minister; it was hardly imagined

P R E F A C E.

that any Sentiments of Liberty could be left in that neglected People. But late Experience has evinced the contrary, and shewn the Oppressors of Mankind, how little Security there is in antient Prescription, when Government is perverted from its Original Design, and made an Instrument of unjust and arbitrary Measures.

I make no doubt but the History of these Transactions, tho' in a Nation hitherto obscure, will be transmitted to Posterity with the Honour they deserve, by some able and judicious Hand, that may throw its due Lustre on every Effort of those noble Souls, who have exerted themselves on this memorable Occasion. It is not to prevent any such Performance as this, or even to furnish any Thing towards the Execution of it, that I have written the present Narrative: Whoever undertakes it, no Question, will have

Me-

P R E F A C E.

Memoirs more full and exact than any we are at present possessed of, while the generous Struggle is yet subsisting, and we must depend for our Intelligence upon Gazettes, and accidental Information.

But, in the mean Time, as there cannot but be a natural Curiosity among us, of seeing those Occurrences, with which we have been amused almost weekly for some Years past, thrown into some Order and Connexion; I thought it would not be unacceptable if I engaged in such a Task, now the Contention seems to be almost at a Crisis, by the Interposition of the *French* Court. What will at last be the Fortune of the gallant *Corficans*, whether they must resume their old Yoke, or have a new one fitted to their Necks, or, what every Friend of Liberty must wish for, be established in the natural Freedom of Mankind, that of chusing their own Governors, is a Que-

P R E F A C E.

Question that Time only can determine; tho' the Determination may be soon expected.

I have nothing farther to add, but to inform the Reader, that the Facts here collected were not taken at Random, and from the first Reports: They are, for the Generality, such only as have been well attested, at least confirmed over and over in the Publick Accounts. I have put them in Order of Time, and added such Reflections as were made on them at their original Publication, or which I thought necessary at present in order to connect them, or to reconcile any seeming Contradictions between them.

A



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

C O R S I C A, &c.



THE Island of *Corfica* lies in *Corfica, its Situation.*
 that Part of the *Mediterranean* which is sometimes called
 the *Ligurian*, and sometimes the *Tuscan* Sea. It is about
 ninety Miles to the Southward of the Coast of *Genoa*, eighty Westward of the Coast of *Tuscany*, and near ten directly Northward of *Sardinia*; between the forty-first and the forty-third Degrees of North Latitude, the ninth Degree of East Longitude running thro' it just by the City of *Calvi*. In length, from North to South, it is about thirty Leagues, and about thirteen in Breadth from East to West, where it is broadest, which is near the Middle; for being of an oblong

B

Figure,

Figure, the Ends are much narrower. The Rocks and Mountains which almost surround it, make it of difficult Access on the Coast; and the Inland Parts also are pretty mountainous: But there are fine Plains interspersed, which make an agreeable Diversity.

Soil and
Produce.

The Soil in general is not over-good, on Account of the Unevenness of the Face of the Country: Yet some of the Vallies yield large Quantities of Corn, and the Mountains Plenty of Wine, Oil, and Fruits. The Wine, in particular, was in great Reputation with the antient *Romans*. It produces also Figs, Raifins, and Honey; the two first indifferently good, but the latter somewhat bitter, and by many thought unwholesome. Here are some Iron Mines, and others of Allum, with a few Salt Pits. Box-trees here are in Abundance, and also the Tree called *Taxus*, whose unpleasant Fruit is much fed on by the Bees, which is thought to be the Reason that their Honey is ill-tasted. Tho' this Island be well watered with Springs and Rivers, yet as the Course of the latter is but short, before they fall into the Sea, they cannot be very large. The Lands which border on them are the most fertile of the whole Country. Neither *Corfica* nor *Sardinia* is esteemed healthy, tho' the former is more so than the latter.

As

As to Animals, the *Corſicans* have Plenty of black Cattle and Sheep, and a little ſprightly Breed of Horſes. They have alſo excellent Dogs for Game, and fierce Maſtiſſs. The Beaſt called the *Mufoli* is peculiar to this Iſland and *Sardinia*. It has Horns like a Ram, and a Skin like a Stag, which Skin is incredibly hard. Animals.

The Natives have always had the Character of a clowniſh, rough, ſtubborn People. They are naturally brave; but moſt of them unlearned, and ignorant. They are inclined to Cruelty more than their Neighbours; if their Character at preſent may be taken from what *Cæſar* ſays of them in his Time. Formerly they were ſo addicted to PyracY and Pilfering, that the Name of *Corſair*, which now ſignifies a Rover or Pyrate, was originally derived from hence. According to fabulous Hiſtory, they were deſcended from the Daughters of *Theſpius*, who being got with Child by *Hercules*, were by their Father expoſed to the Mercy of the Sea, which threw them on this Coaſt. One of the Sons of theſe young Ladies, it is ſaid, was called *Cyrnos*, and from him the Iſland had antiently the Name of *Cyrnos*, by which it frequently occurs in the old *Greek* Writers. But the Name of *Cyrnos*, ſays *Heylin*, was more probably derived from the Punic *Keranoth*, which ſignifies a Horn or Corner, by Rea- Inhabi-
tants.

son of the many Promontories which it shoots into the Sea. And for the Name of *Corfica*, he thinks it might come from *Corfi*, one of the two Nations of most Note in the neighbouring Island of *Sardinia*. But Conjectures of this Nature are usually very uncertain.

Division. Some Geographers divide *Corfica* into four Parts; but the general Division is into two only; The Northern Part, next to *Genoa*, called for that Reason *Citerior* or *Cismontana*; and the Southern Part, called *Uterior* or *Transmontana*. The Language of both is a corrupt *Italian*, with a considerable Mixture of *French* and *Spanish*.

Towns. In *Strabo's* Time, there were here four considerable Cities, two of them *Roman* Colonies; the first planted by *Marius*, called *Mariana*; the other by *L. Sylla* in the Town of *Aleria*, which was a Place of some Antiquity even in his Days. The chief Towns at present are, 1. *Bastia*, 2. *Fiorenzo*, 3. *Nebbio*, 4. *Cakui*, 5. *Sagone*, 6. *Corte*, 7. *Aleria*, 8. *Accia*, 9. *Mariana*, 10. *Ajazzo*, 11. *Bonifaccio*, and 12. *Porto-Vecchio*. Of some of these we have the following Description.

Bastia, the Capital, is situated on a Bay of the Sea, at the North-East Part of the Island. It has a pretty good Harbour, defended by a Castle, and is the Seat of the Viceroy, sent hither from *Genoa*; also
of

of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Genoa*, and called Bishop of *Aleria*.

Calvi stands on a Bay of the same Name, on the North-West Part of the Island, defended by a Castle on a steep Rock, forty Miles South-West of *Bastia*.

Corte is an inland Town, about the Middle of the Island, forty Miles to the Southward of *Bastia*: It has a strong Castle for Defence, situate on an inaccessible Rock.

Ajazzo stands on a Bay of the same Name, on the South-West Part of the Island; it is a pretty large Town, with a good Harbour, defended by a Castle; and is the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan to *Pisa*.

Bonifaccio stands on the South Point of the Island, on the Strait which divides it from *Sardinia*. It has a good Harbour, and a tolerable Trade, which makes it esteemed the best Town in the Island, tho' *Bastia* be called the Capital. The antient Name of it was *Portus Syracusanus*.

Porto Vecchio stands near the Sea, on the South-East Part of the Island, about sixteen Miles to the Northward of *Bonifaccio*. It is large, and has a tolerable Harbour, but of no Antiquity, being built upon a decayed Haven, and peopled by a Colony from *Genoa*.

It is manifest from good Authors, that both the *Grecians* and *Tyrians*, or *Phœnicians*,
Antient History.

cians, had antiently footing in the Island of *Corfica*. *Callimachus*, the Greek Poet, calls it *Phœnician Cyruos*; and *Diodorus Siculus* affirms, that the *Carthaginians* and *Tyrrheni* (which is thought to be a Mistake for *Tyrians*) drove the *Phocenses* out of this Island. Whether the *Phocenses*, a People from *Phocis* in *Greece*, had once entire Possession of it, or only a Colony in some Part of it, is not demonstrable from this Author. It was at last, however, entirely conquered by the *Carthaginians*, who held it till the Time of the first Punic War, when they were driven thence by *Cornelius Scipio*: Yet it was not totally subdued by the *Romans*, nor brought into the Form of a Province, till some Time after, when the Work was effected by *C. Papyrius*, in the Year of Rome 541.

Corfica and *Sardinia* were first joined together, and governed by one Prætor only; but afterwards made two distinct Provinces, immediately subject to the Prefect of *Rome*, and consequently Members of the *Roman* Patriarchate. Upon the Ruin of the *Roman* Empire, *Corfica* became a Prey to the *Vandals*, who used to send their condemned Persons out of *Africa* thither, to sell Timber for Shipping; the Country, even till then, being very much overgrown with Woods. Afterwards, together with *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and the other Islands of the

the *Mediterranean*, it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*, against whom *Ademar*, Count or Governor of *Genoa*, fitted out a Fleet of Gallies, and vanquished them in a Fight at Sea; but lost his Life in the Action. The *Genoese*, however, followed their good Fortune, seized on the Island, and carried off thirteen of the Enemies Ships. And tho' the *Pisans*, after this, appear to have had Authority here; yet they too were vanquished by the *Genoese*, at that Time a powerful People, in a Fight near *Giglio*, and obliged to leave the Place in the Hands of the Conquerors.

Ever since this Victory over the *Pisans*, for six or seven hundred Years past, *Corfica* has been annex'd to the Republick of *Genoa*. Once indeed it was seized by the *French*, as was also *Genoa* itself, when *Francis I.* was at war with the Emperor *Charles V.* The *French* were herein helped by the *Turks*, whom they had called in to their Assistance. But they kept it only from 1554 to 1559, when it was restored upon the Conclusion of Peace between the contending Parties. Since that Time the *Genoese*, for securing this Island to themselves, have had Recourse to this political Expedient. They have employ'd none but natural *Genoese* to serve in the Garrisons of *Corfica*, and filled all their Garrisons on the Continent with natural

Corficans,

Corficans, who were thereby Hostages of their Countrymens Fidelity. The Doge of *Genoa*, at his Accession, is crown'd with a Royal Crown, as King of *Corfica*.

Beginning
of the late
Revolu-
tions.

Giafferri's
Character.

But notwithstanding the Caution of their Republican Masters, and their mock Ceremony of a Coronation, the brave *Corficans*, after a long Series of Oppression, resolved at last to throw off the Yoke, and chuse a Sovereign for themselves. They opposed the Exactions of their haughty Governors with such Success, that the *Genoeses* in the Island could not make Head against them in the open Country; and the Emperor, in the Year 1728, declared them a Fief of the Empire. This engaged the Attention of all the Nations in *Europe*, there being nothing else considerable on the *Tapis*. The principal Leader of these People, in their Struggle for Liberty, was one *Lewis Giafferri*, a Person of the first Rank among them, and whom we shall have frequent Occasion to mention in the Sequel of this History. He seems to have been a Person not only of great Courage and Resolution, but possessed of other Qualities suitable to a Commander. Indeed, the *Corficans*, in general, upon this Occasion, discovered the true Spirit of a People, who were sensible of their natural Rights: And when they found that no Terms were to be obtained, that were in the least satisfactory, upon

upon easy Conditions, they were resolved, almost to a Man, to stand by one another, and either to conquer or die.

There is no doubt but the *Genoese*, long before this Time, had given them sufficient Occasion to revolt from their Obedience. It rarely happens otherwise, where A. Political Remark. a People have been long under the Government of a foreign State, and subject to the Will of rapacious Viceroy, who have seldom any Thing farther in View, during their Commissions, than to advance their private Fortunes, on the Spoils of their Fellow-Creatures. Nor is this any where so bad as under a Republick, such as *Genoa*, where the Men who commit these Outrages are often at the Head of the Legislature at Home, and have commonly Interest enough among their Fellow Senators to prevent an Enquiry into their Mal-Administrations, and to stifle the just Complaints of the Injured and Oppressed. There was a great Deal of good Sense therefore in the *Corficans* late Declaration, That they were resolved to have a King of their own, who should reside among them, and be at Hand to redress the Grievances of his People, as a Father those of his Children; That his Sons being born and educated among them, would become Natives of their Kingdom, and consequently have the Interest of the Community at Heart, since they

C

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could have no other Dependance but on the Affection of their People. Every honest Soul, that has a true Sense of Liberty, and Horror of all oppressive Measures, will be ready to applaud their Constancy, and to wish such a Reward of it, as every brave and virtuous People must be thought to deserve!

1731.
Corficans
successful,
but calum-
niated.

At the Beginning of the Year 1731, the discontented *Corficans* were so powerful, that they were like to reduce the whole Island under their Obedience. The *Genoese* gave out, that they had petitioned the Grand *Turk* to take them under his Protection, in the same Manner that he protects the Towns upon the *Barbary* Coast. But this Rumour seems to have been raised only to engage the neighbouring Powers to assist the Republick in suppressing this brave People; a Task which they could not effect themselves. And the Opinion of their having been formerly so famous for Piracy, as that all Pyrates were from them called *Corfairs*, contributed much to make this Calumny received.

Claims of
the *Corfi-*
cans.

The Points which the *Corficans* now insisted on, as preliminary to their returning under the Obedience of the *Genoese*, were said to be these four. 1. That the Republick should permit 24 Senators, or Counsellors, to be chosen out of the principal Families of *Corfica*, who should compose a College;

2. College; and this College should hold an Assembly every three Months, independent of the Republick, to transact the Affairs of the Kingdom. 2. That the Harbours and Fortresses of *Ajazzo* and *Bonifaccio* should be delivered into the Hands of the Malecontents, and by them fortified with *Corfican* Garrisons. 3. That the Republick should forthwith pay, or cause to be paid, the Sum of two Millions, towards Reparation of Part of the Grievances and Oppressions made and occasioned by the Officers of the Republick; which Sum should be applied to the building and endowing a National University in *Corfica*. 4. That all the Bishops of the Island be Natives of *Corfica*.

The *Genoese* cried out much against the Exorbitancy of these Conditions; but impartial People were ready to believe, that considering their former Usage, the *Corficans* could not insist on less. For the World now began to imagine, that these antient Subjects of the Republick would never have ventured their Lives in an open Insurrection, without some very great Cause, of long standing.

As the *Genoese* would not comply, the *Corficans* sent to Rome a Priest of great Credit, as their Embassador to the Pope; who represented to his Holiness, that his Countrymen desired to live, as they formerly

They apply to the Pope.

did, under the Dominion of the Holy See: But if his Holiness was not inclined to take them under his Protection, they besought him to intercede with the Republick of *Genoa*, to restore them to the Enjoyment of their antient Privileges: Which last Request his Holiness complied with.

Are threatened by the Emperor.

But the *Corficans* were soon informed, that they were not like to meet with such moderate Terms. They received a Message from the Emperor, that his Imperial Majesty had taken the Republick under his Protection, and if they did not immediately accommodate all Disputes, he had Troops ready to reduce them by Force. In the mean Time these Troops actually began their March, in order to embark for the Island. They consisted of five Battalions of Foot, of 600 Men each, with a Company of a hundred Grenadiers to each Battalion; besides a Detachment of a hundred Hussars, being in all three thousand six hundred Men: And in Case these were found insufficient, twelve other Battalions, and a thousand Horse, were ordered to be ready.

Bastia besieged.

Bastia was now closely besieged by the Malecontents. The *Genoese* Governor, upon their slackening their Fire, imagined they were out of Ammunition, or that some Quarrel had happened among their Leaders. He therefore ordered a Salley of four hundred Men, who were immediately surrounded

surrounded by the *Corficans*, a great Number of them slain, and the rest driven back again into the Town. But soon after, on the sixteenth of *August*, N. S. the *Genoese* Fleet, consisting of about seventy Transports, set sail from *San Pietro d'Artena*, with the *German* Auxiliaries aboard, and a great Number of Cannon, with Store of Provisions and Ammunition. It is said, the *Corficans*, upon the News of their coming, bound themselves by a new Oath, that they would stand by one another to the last Drop of their Blood. The Troops ^{German} were landed at *Bastia* in a short Time, ^{land.} and next Morning a Council of War was held, in which it was resolved to march out immediately, and attack the Malecontents. In Pursuance of this Resolution, eight hundred regular Men of the Garrison sallied out under Colonel *Vela*, with ^{German} five Battalions of the *Germans*, who soon ^{raise the} made themselves Masters of the three Posts, ^{Siege.} which the *Corficans* had taken before the Town; namely, those of the *Capuchins*, *St. Francis*, and *St. Joseph*. In a Word, they effectually raised the Siege, took forty Men, four brass Cannon, and some Powder and Ball. The right Wing of the Army, in this Action, was commanded by the *German* General *Van Wachtendonk*, the Left by Lieutenant-Colonel *Waldsteyn* and Adjutant-General *Restori*, and the Center
 by

by Colonel *Vela* and Major *Vaten*. After the Victory, seven hundred *Germans* were ordered to *Cardo*, where they took a Booty of Ammunition and Provisions, and then set Fire to the Place.

Their farther Success.

Two Days after Baron *Wachtendonk* marched from the Camp with two thousand *Germans*, in order to surprize *Fondano*, five Miles from *Bastia*. Here he met a Body of resolute *Corficans*, who engaged him for four Hours, but were then obliged to retire, leaving the Town to be burnt, and a rich Set of Plate, belonging to their General *Giafferri*, to be taken.

Genoese Declaration.

The *German* Troops, with those of the Republick, afterwards formed a flying Camp, by which they shut up the Malecontents in the Mountains, and took great Numbers of them Prisoners. The Republick also published a Declaration, offering a free Pardon to all that should submit within a Fortnight, excepting the Inhabitants of a few Places, wherein the Insurrection first broke out, with *Giafferri* their General, and some other Commanders. Instead of a Pardon, they offered two thousand Crowns for the General's Head, and two thousand five hundred Crowns for any one that should bring him alive. The Governor of *Bastia* hanged up several Persons, who were taken before the Pardon was published, and many others were declared Rebels; among whom

whom was the Canon *Orticoni*, who was the Person sent to *Rome*, to solicit his Holiness's Protection, or Mediation.

The Malecontents who still held out, ^{*Corficans* retire.} after these Disadvantages, retired into the Country of *Vescovado*, which is by Nature almost inaccessible, by Reason of the Rocks and Mountains that defend it; tho' within these, it is said to be the most fertile Province of the Island. Here they formed a Camp of sixteen thousand Men; and having a Communication with several small Harbours, and a Number of light Vessels, they easily fetched in what Provisions they wanted, without Danger from the *Genoese* Cruizers.

About the latter End of *September*, a ^{More Ger-} second Body of *German* Troops, consisting ^{*mans* arrive.} of two thousand, arrived in *Corfica*. There were about the same Time divers Actions between the Confederate *Corficans* and the *Germans* and *Genoese*, of which we had no other Accounts but from *Genoa* itself, where all Advantages were given on the Side of the latter, tho' doubtless with little Foundation. General *Wachtendonk* had formed a Design, with his whole Army, to attack the Revolters in the *Vescovado*; ^{But prevented from acting.} but was prevented by an Order from his Imperial Majesty, who now told the *Genoese*, that he having in 1728 declared the Island of *Corfica* to be a Fief of the Empire, he would make up all Matters in an amicable

amicable Way. His Majesty also demanded, that thirty-four Barques should be constantly kept, at the Charge of the Republick, in the Harbour of *Bastia* for his Service: That new Magazines be erected in several Places, and furnished with Provisions for six Months; and that some Barracks be built, in which Troops might lodge more conveniently, during the Winter, than in their present Quarters. It was now thought, not without Reason, that the Emperor intended to keep *Corfica* himself, in Case he should thoroughly subdue it; but he was soon otherwise employ'd.

Genoese
mortified,
to the *Cor-*
sicans Ad-
vantage.

The *French*, about this Time, brought the *Genoese* to Terms which much favoured the Revolters, as well as mortified the Republick. A *French* Ship, with some *Corfican* Rebels on board, had been taken by a Vessel of the Republick's. They were obliged to acknowledge their Error, and to engage, by a publick Instrument, that no Ships of *Genoa* should ever molest any Ships with *French* Colours. The *Corficans* themselves, therefore, had an Opportunity of sailing with *French* Colours, over all the *Italian* Seas.

Terms
procured,
but not
stood to.

At the End of the Year 1731, notwithstanding the great Assistance of the *Imperialists*, the *Corficans* procured for themselves very honourable Terms, on which to lay down their Arms. The Articles, in
Number

Number 39, were published; but as we find, by the Accounts of the next Year, that they did not actually take effect, we shall not trouble the Reader with a Recital of them; only observing in general, that by this Treaty no Exception was allowed in the general Amnesty, and Don *Lewis Giafferri*, instead of being sacrificed, was to be treated with Honour, and have a Pension of 6000 Crowns a Year; that the District of *Vescovado*, where the Confederates had defended themselves, was to be declared a perpetual Sanctuary, and a Town to be there inhabited by the Heads of their Party, under the honourable Denomination of the *Old Patriots*.

The Republick of *Genoa*, having occasion for a great deal of Ready Money to carry on the War against the *Corficans*, resolved, at the Beginning of the Year 1733, to receive a certain Number of the most opulent Commoners into the Body of the Nobility, upon their paying a stipulated Sum. A Project somewhat like that of our King *James I.* which gave rise to the Order of Baronets.

A mean Proceeding of the *Genoese*.

There were several Skirmishes about this Time in *Corfica*, which generally turned to the Advantage of the Malecontents, against the *Germans*; so that the latter were reported, partly by Sickness, and partly by the Sword, to have lost one half of their Number,

Corficans successful.

Their Integrity.

ber. At first indeed, in a sort of pitch'd Battle, they somewhat worsted the *Corficans*, raised the Siege of *Bastia*, and burnt two or three small Villages: But this was all they had to boast of. Their Disadvantages were imputed to the Want of Intelligence on their Side, and to the good Harmony, Correspondence, and Resolution of the Islanders, who kept a strict Discipline, and stood firmly united together. A Proof of this was their Conduct to the Imperial General, who offered large Sums of Money to several of the Country People, to procure him Intelligence; but found it out of the Power of Gold to conquer the Virtue of any one of these People, who seemed to a Man, to be endowed with that excellent Quality, of being obstinately faithful to one another. Provisions, in the mean Time, were very scarce in the *German* Camp, and great Numbers died for Want of them; while the *Corficans* were supplied, in a great Abundance, from *Leghorn*, and other neighbouring Ports.

Have more Enemies.

But the Imperial Court seemed resolved, in spite of Difficulties, to carry their Point of reducing the Island. For that End, they sent over 3,300 fresh Men; and many Officers, from different Parts, became Volunteers in the Service, *Corfica* then being the only Place of Action in *Europe*. Nor was *Lewis Giafferri*, the *Corfican* General, inactive

active the while: For he published a Proclamation, summoning all the absent *Cor-*
sicans, fit to bear Arms, to repair to his
 Standard within a limited Time, under ve-
 ry severe Penalties. But the Imperial Re-
 inforcements were soon after followed by o-
 thers, which made up in all 6,400 Men,
 besides a vast Quantity of Ammunition, Pro-
 visions, and all Sorts of warlike Stores: So
 that there was now an Army of 12,000 *Ger-*
mans in the Island.

Giafferri's
 Proclama-
 tion.

As soon as the *Corsicans* heard of the Ar-
 rival of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, with the
 first of these new Forces, they called a Grand
 Council of their Chiefs, principal Inhabi-
 tants, and Clergy, at the Town of *Corte*;
 in which they resolved, That all the Men
 fit to bear Arms should immediately appear
 under their Leaders; That all the old Men,
 Women, and Children, should be removed,
 with their best Effects, from the Sea-side to
 the Mountains; and lastly, That they should
 not hearken, upon Pain of Death, to any
 Proposal of an Accommodation that might
 be made by the Imperial Generals, if made
 with a Proviso that they should lay down
 their Arms. These Resolutions of the
 Grand Council, as soon as published, were
 confirmed by the Populace, with unanimous
 and loud Acclamations of *Conquer or die!*
 A Spirit worthy of such a People, who took
 up Arms in Defence of their Liberties,

Gallant
 Proceed-
 ings of the
Corsicans.

Obtain
advanta-
geous
Condi-
tions.

In Consequence of this Engagement, they defended themselves so bravely, and stuck so faithfully to one another, that before the Summer was half over, the *Genoese* became desirous to put an End to the War, by an Accommodation. Whereupon the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, the Imperial General, entered into a Negotiation with them, and a Suspension of Arms was soon agreed to, upon Condition, 1. That the Prisoners in the Island should be set at Liberty, and those carried to *Genoa* be sent back, before the Accommodation took Place. 2. That they should hereafter have their Share of Military Posts, to the Rank of a Colonel inclusive. 3. That the Ecclesiastical Benefices should be disposed of by the respective Parishes, to such Persons as were known to be qualified for the same. 4. That the principal Families should be chosen into the Body of the *Genoese* Nobility. 5. That of the twelve Bishops in *Corfica*, four should be Natives of the Island. 6. That they might make Feoffments of Trust, either of Age or Non-age; which they had a long Time been debarred of by the *Genoese*. 7. That every Parish might erect a Seminary at its own Expence. 8. That a Chamber should be holden at *Milan* for the Affairs of *Corfica*, where they might constantly have their Agents, to have Recourse to the Emperor, as their perpetual

Gua.

Guarantee if these Articles should be broke upon the Part of the Republick.

But notwithstanding this last Article, Treachery of the Genoese.

which was looked upon as the principal Security of the *Corficans*, the *Genoese* did not think proper to stand to their Agreement in any one Particular.

After the Islanders had consented to the Conditions abovementioned, and, in Pursuance thereof, delivered up their Arms; the *Genoese* Envoy at *Vienna* found Means to procure an Order from the Emperor to the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, his General in *Corfica*, to deliver up the four Chiefs of the *Corfican* Rebels, to be made Examples of. Upon the Arrival of this Order at *Genoa*, an Officer, with thirty *Sbirri*, was immediately dispatched to *Corfica*, who produced his Warrant, and demanded of the Prince of *Wirtemberg* the four Persons specified.

That Prince was greatly surprised upon the Sight of this Order, and absolutely refused to deliver up the Gentlemen to the Officers: But as he could not disobey the Imperial Court, he sent them to *Genoa* under a Guard of 25 *German* Dragoons, and dispatched that Instant an Express to *Vienna*, to expostulate with his Imperial Majesty, and to represent to him what a Stain it would be to his Honour, to do, or suffer to be done; what was so much contrary

Prince of
Wirtemberg's
noble Behaviour.

trary to the Faith given in his Name, and by Virtue of his Commission. The *Corficans*, however, were clapped up close Prisoners in the Castle of *Genoa*.

Expence
of the
late War.

It was computed, at the End of the first *Corfican* War, that the *Genoese* had expended in it 30 Millions of Livres, besides Presents agreed on to the Emperor, among which were two Ships of War of 70 Guns each; also a Sword and Cane set with Diamonds to the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and proportional Presents to the other general Officers: To which was to be added, 50 Crowns to his Imperial Majesty for each Man killed in that Service, of whom there were about 4,000.

1733.
Behaviour
of the
Corfican
Prisoners.

The four *Corfican* Chiefs, which were *Lewis Giafferi*, so often mentioned, Signior *Ciacaldi*, Signior *Raffaldi*, and the Priest *Aitelli*, were soon removed from the Castle of *Genoa* to *Savona*, where, as the *Genoese* gave out, they were humanely treated by the Governor, who gave them leave to walk about the City; but they thanked him for his Civility, and said, They were resolved to live retired, so long as they were under Confinement. In the mean Time, the *Genoese* were every Day seizing one Person or another in the Island of *Corfica*; and, in Vindication of their Conduct, they published what they called “ An Account of
their

their Generosity and Clemency to the Rebels and their Ringleaders in the Island of *Corfica*." In this Paper they asserted, ^{Genoese} that they had reduced the *Corficans* by ^{vindicate} Force of Arms, and not brought them to ^{them-} Submission by Treaty, as the *Corficans* pretended: That therefore it was great Lenity in the Republick only to confine the four Chiefs, when they had rendered themselves incapable of the offered Pardon; with other Flourishes of like Nature, in Contradiction of many well attested Facts. Instead therefore of inserting this Account at large, I shall give my Readers an Extract from * one of our publick Papers, printed in 1735, but which relates wholly to the Time we are now upon, when the *Corfican* Chiefs were in Prison at *Savona*. The Speeches in it, perhaps, like most other Speeches preserved in History, may contain rather the general Sentiments of the Persons, than their Words: But it cannot but be allowed, that they give a lively Idea of the two Characters introduced, and quite agreeable to what is reported of them.

"The present War so takes up the At- ^{Extract} tention of the World, that we hear nothing ^{from Fog's} of the poor *Corficans*; but sure it will ^{Journal.} never be forgot, how bravely those distressed

* *Fog's Journal*, No. 326.

People defended their Liberties; how submissively they solicited to be eased of their Taxes; how deaf the Senate was to all their Complaints; and how his Imperial Majesty sent a large Body of Troops to reduce them. At length, being in want of all the Necessaries of War, they were obliged to conclude a Treaty, at the Instance of the Imperial General, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, which was religiously executed on their Part, but not on the Republick's. The *Corfican* Chiefs, according to the Treaty, were either to remain in *Corfica* at full Liberty, or to retire to any other Country, at their own Election; notwithstanding which, four of their Chiefs, viz. *Giafferri*, *Ciacaldi*, Father *Aitelli*, and *Raffaldi*, were carried to *Genoa*, and committed Prisoners to the Castle of *Savona*, where they remained till the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, (since kill'd at the Battle of *Guaftalla*) made such warm Complaints against this Treatment, that they were released.

They found in that Castle two Persons, Prisoners, who had been Instruments in all the Oppressions of the *Corficans*, *Augustino Pinelli*, heretofore Governor, and *Camillo Doria*, Treasurer of the Island, who, at the Beginning of those Troubles, fitted out some Vessels to cruize along the Coasts, to hinder Succours coming to the *Corficans* by Sea.

Sea. One of these Privateers seized a *French* trading Vessel.

The *French* Resident at *Genoa* claimed the Vessel and Cargo, which were there-upon delivered back; the Owners paid all their Loss and Expence, and the Republick was obliged to make a Reparation of Honour, by imprisoning *Pinelli* and *Doria*. Thus the *Corfican* Chiefs meeting their old Oppressors, it occasioned a Conversation between Signior *Pinelli* and *Giafferri*, to the following Purport.

After having sufficiently expressed their Surprize at meeting one another in that Place, *Giafferri* demands the Reason of the other's being a Prisoner there.

I am not (answers *Pinelli*) here for any Mal-administration in my Government, but for doing my Duty too well; my Vigilance in preventing all Supplies coming to you Rebels, brought this upon me. My Case is different from yours; you took Arms against the Government, but Signior *Doria*, and myself, are serving the Republick even in this Imprisonment, which is an Honour to us, as we represent the Doge and Senate, nay the Republick itself is imprisoned in our Persons. — You designed, no doubt, to throw off the Government of the Republick, and to have killed Signior *Doria* and myself; though you would have had Sins enough without that; — the Sin

Pinelli's
Speech.

of Rebellion was alone sufficient; for as you were our Subjects, you ow'd us Allegiance. 'Tis true, you murmur'd at the Taxes; but Government must be supported. You may call us Blunderers, Oppressors, &c. You may complain of the great Number of useless Employments; that some must be flea'd to maintain the Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of others; and that your Towns were fill'd with armed Soldiers: But we had our Reasons for these Things, and had some of you been in our Places, you would have acted as we did. You raised a Civil War, and can there be a greater Plague? Did not many lose their Lives in it? Your pretending that they died honourably, in Defence of a good Cause; that we are not born for ourselves, but for the Good of one another; were those old-fashioned Notions, by which you perverted the People from their Allegiance to the Republick. It was not our Oppressions, but your Luxury which makes you poor. As to hiring Persons to defend our Administration, were we to blame to tie those to us by Interest, who would not stand by us from Principle and Inclination?—We acted like Men of Spirits, and when a Tax was necessary, we went through it, without regarding the Clamours of Mal-contented.——We knew how to value Peace, and gave up small Points rather than hazard a War. If we tempo-
riz'd.

riz'd and changed our Politicks, we did not think ourselves obliged to give Reasons to our Subjects: What you call Perfidiousness was just; for every Thing is Just that is done by Publick Authority, and by that you was declared a Traytor.

Giafferri replied, I own that you serve the Republick much better in Prison than out of it, and you would serve it much better if you were both hanged. I confess, the Senate is worthily represented in your noble Persons; for two greater Knaves and Cowards were never in Power. — We did indeed design to throw off the Government of the Republick; and as to the killing you, I believe Mercy would have got the better of Justice; we thirsted not for Blood. — As to the Rebellion you talk of, we paid you Allegiance as long as you kept the Conditions upon which all Governments are founded; but when you broke your Part of the Compact, we had a Right to break ours. 'Tis true, Government must be supported; but why must we be fleec'd to pay the Hire of Parasites, Slaves, and Bullies? — It is the common Cant of all Oppressors; when their Measures will not bear an Enquiry, they cry, You would have done the same. I own we raised a Civil War, and that is certainly a great Plague; but a corrupt Government is much worse. — It was not we who made the People disaffected,

Giafferri's
Speech.

fected, but your oppressive Government, which starved us in the midst of Plenty. I remember, Signior *Doria*, while you was building Palaces, and gratifying your enormous Vanity, you call'd the Bread and Onions, to which you had reduced the common People, Luxury. — It was, indeed, a noble Spirit that govern'd you; when any Thing was to be taken from the People, you were fierce as hungry Wolves; but if a foreign Power insulted the State, you were meek as Lambs. — The Points you gave up were the Interest of the Subjects; you took Care not to lessen your private Revenues; and if you occasioned Deficiencies, the People were forced to supply them with new Taxes; you were the only Persons that did not suffer by your own Blunders. Your Weakness and Perfidiousness in Treaties, your Luxury, Effeminacy, and Avarice, had so sunk the Reputation of the Publick, that you were scorned by all your Neighbours. — I was indeed declared a Traytor; you had Power, and the undistinguishing Gallows on your Side; but had not the Gallows been as deaf to Justice, even as the Judges themselves, you and Mr. *Spunge*, Signior *Camillo Doria* there, had been its Portion long ago."

Corficans
protected
by the
Imperia-
lists.

In the Summer of this Year 1733, some Ordinances of the Republick of *Genoa* were

were sent to the Island of *Corfica*; but the Imperial General, *Wachtendonk*, who still remained here with some Troops, not only opposed the fixing them up, but charged the People every where not to obey them, because the Republick had not complied with its Treaty concluded with the *Corficans*, under the Emperor's Guarantee; from whence it appears, that the *Genoese* Account of their own Conduct, was not altogether so impartial as they would have had it imagined. The General went yet farther: As he had, in his Master's Name, become Surety for the Execution of Articles, he prevailed to have the four Chiefs above-mentioned released out of the Castle of *Savona*, without any thing farther required of them, but only a verbal Promise that they would be good Subjects for the Future. *Aitelli*, the Priest, did not readily agree even to this Promise; so unwilling was he to make Concessions, to a Government which he thought tyrannical.

In *June* this Year, all Matters being apparently settled, General *Wachtendonk*, with the Forces under his Command, departed from *Corfica* to *Genoa*. Before he left the Island he published this Declaration.

“By an Express sent to me from *Milan*, his Excellency the Marshal Count *de Daun*, Governor and Captain-General

The Germans leave
Corfica.

Declaration of
their General.

of

of that State, has been pleased to acquaint me, that his Imperial Majesty had signified his Intention to him, by Letters of the 18th and 30th of *March* last, that I should make known to the People of this Island the solemn Act of Guaranty, under which his Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive the gracious Concessions made thro' the Equity and Clemency of the most serene Republick, in Favour and Relief of these their Subjects, so far as they were then proposed in his Imperial Majesty's Name by Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*, then Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army in that Island; for which Purpose he has transmitted to me the Document or Instrument of the said most august Guaranty: And in Regard the Commissary-General of the most serene Republick has already caused the said gracious Concessions to be published in this City, I ought, in Pursuance of his Majesty's supreme Command, to publish his most high Guaranty in Presence of all the Lords and People of the same; that all and every one may be fully satisfied, that the Promise made in his Imperial Majesty's Name has been entirely fulfilled. Wherefore I order the Auditor to read the Instrument of the most august Guaranty, and to publish the same at the usual Places, in the very Terms it was communicated to me."

In

In Pursuance of this Order, the Imperial Guaranty was accordingly published in that Island: So that now it was manifest, that the *Corficans* did not throw themselves entirely upon the Mercy of their Government, as the *Genoese* pretended, in the Account they distributed of that Affair. But it is no new Thing to see Lies published, and downright Falshood asserted by Politicians, in order to serve a present Turn.

It soon appeared, however, that the *Cor-* New Com-
motions in
Corfica.
sicans were not reduced to so much Submission, as their Masters the *Genoese* desired. The Troops were but just departed, when some Villages began to mutiny against the Manner of executing the Articles of some of the Regulations, lately notified to them. A few *Genoese* Officers were killed in the Confusion, and the Revolters soon grew formidable. It was imagined however, that those Insurrections were more owing to Ministers and Informers, who rendered all those suspected that had lately been concerned in asserting their Liberties, than to the Temper of the *Corficans* themselves. *Woe to the Conquered!* has always been the Word, and there is hardly a greater Instance of it than now appeared. Some of the chief *Corficans* were every Day taken up, and even the Sanctity of a Church, in the Case of Signior *Alexandrini*, who had been deeply concerned

cerned in the late Transactions, was not sufficient to protect from being made a Prisoner. This put all the other great Men on their Guard; they retired to the Mountains, and began to prepare afresh for the Defence of their Lives and Properties.

1734-
Another
War.

Early the next Year, 1734, the *Corficans* defeated a Body of three hundred *Genoese*, and erected the Standard of *Arragon* in their Island. The following Particulars were afterwards transmitted. A *Genoese* Officer, with fifty Soldiers, having been sent out to gather in the Contributions from the Natives, they came to a Castle, which they found shut, and these Words, in *Italian*, written over the Gate; *Depart in Peace, for our Charity is already distributed.* The Soldiers, not being satisfied with this Answer, began to make some Attacks upon the Castle, whereupon they were immediately assaulted with such Fury by a Party from the Mountains, that they were not only obliged to lay down their Arms, but also to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. The Governor of *Bastia* having had an Account of this, he immediately sent a Detachment of three hundred Men thither, under the Command of Captain *Galiardi*, who were all treated as the others had been, and obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners. They then marched to a Convent, in which there was a Garrison
of

The *Cor-*
ficans pre-
vail.

of one hundred Men, whom they obliged also to surrender: And after this Expedition they marched to *Corte*, which they attempted to become Masters of, but without Success, the *Genoese* reporting they were repulsed with Loss.

In *March* this Year, we had Advice of ^{Chuse a King.} their chusing *Girolamo Ria* for their Head, with the Title of King. The famous *Giafferri*, the chief Leader in the late Insurrection, now furnished them with Provisions and Ammunition, and they soon grew so formidable, that none of the Soldiers in the Island dared to stir out of Garrison.

But their elected King seems to have made no Figure among them: For in *February* 1734, their old General *Giafferri* was again at their Head. The Senate of *Genoa* then appointed Signor *Hugh Fiesco*, ^{Genoese make Pro-} and Signor *Pietro Maria Giustiniani*, ^{positions,} to ^{but in} go as their Commissaries to *Corfica*, and ^{vain.} agree to almost any Proposals that should be made by the Malecontents, provided they would only return again to the Obedience of the Republick. But the Commissaries had so little Success, that the *Corficans* having discovered that one of their Chiefs held a Correspondence with them, they immediately apprehended, tried, and hanged him up as a Traitor.

F

Having

A Republick
estab-
lished in
Corfica.

Having made themselves Masters of the whole Island, except *Bastia*, and a few other fortified Places on the Sea-Coast; having beaten the *Genoese* in the Field, and driven all their Forces into the Capital, whither they had taken with them most of the Church-Plate; the *Corficans*, before they proceeded to a Siege, resolved to erect themselves into an independant State, and to that Purpose agreed on a Plan of Government, to the Effect following, *viz.* That the Kingdom chuseth for her Protectress the *immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary*, whose Image shall be depicted on the Arms of the Kingdom; That the very Name of the *Genoese* be abolished, and their Laws and Statutes burnt; That the Estates and Fiefs of the *Genoese* be confiscated; that the Generals of the Kingdom, already erected, *viz. Andrew Ciacaldi, Jacinto Pauli, and Don Lewis Giafferri*, be acknowledged Primates of the Kingdom, with the Title of *Royal Highness*; That a General Dyet be convoked, to which every Town and Village send a Deputy, to the Number of twelve; the Dyet to be stiled *Most Serene*, and the Deputies to have the Title of *Excellence*; That a Sovereign Junta be appointed, composed of six Members, with the Title of Excellency, and be changed every three Months by the General Dyet; That a Council of War be established,

lished, to consist of four Members, whose Resolutions not to be in Force, except unanimous, and approved by the Junto; That three other Councils be established for regulating the Price of Provisions, to take Care of the Highways, and what concerns the Coin. Several other Offices were erected, and Orders made for establishing their new Government.

In the Month of *April* this Year, the *Genoese* in *Corfica* having been informed, that the Advocate *Costa* was fallen ill in the House of *Lewis Giafferri*, two Miles from *St. Pellerino*, they sent out a Party of three hundred Men, to take him in the Night-time; but the Party being obliged to pass through a little Village, they were discovered by the Inhabitants, who immediately gave the Alarm, by ringing their Bells: Upon which the Party being afraid that the Islanders would assemble, and cut off their Retreat, set fire to three or four Houses in the Village, and retired the same Way they came, carrying off six Bullocks along with them. The Islanders accordingly assembled at the Alarm, but were too late to come up with them: However, they soon after got an Account, that the same Party was cutting down Timber in a Wood, at a considerable Distance from the Garrison; whereupon a large Detachment of them

Exploits
of the
Corficans.

them marched up privately, and coming upon the *Genoese* by Surprise, killed sixteen of them upon the Spot, and the rest were glad to make their Escape the best Way they could, leaving their Hatchets and their Fusils behind them.

The same Month a Party of sixty Islanders, under the Command of Signor *de Castignetto*, having advanced into the Province of *Beguglia*, was unexpectedly attacked next Morning by a Party of *Genoese*, consisting of several hundred Men. The Islanders, upon this, retired to a Place that was fortified by Nature, and there bravely defended themselves, till they had killed forty-five of the Enemy, wounded many others, and put the rest in Confusion; when suddenly issuing out of their Fastness, they pursued the Victory, and took a Captain named *Franchisebi*, and thirty private Men, Prisoners. This Advantage was immediately followed by another; for one Hundred of the *Genoese* and *Corficans* in their Service, belonging to the Detachment which had been thus shamefully defeated, deserted with all their Arms, and came over to the brave Islanders, who by this Means got at least two hundred Fusils, with the Loss of only one Man, and a few wounded.

The Bishops of *Corfica* being mostly of the oppressive Side, as the Bishops in every Country

Country usually are; the Prelate of *Ajazzo*, one of the most Zealous among them in the Cause of the *Genoese*, got together a Garrison of three hundred Men in his Castle of *Campo l'oro*; and the Son of *Felix Pinelli*, the *Genoese* Governor of *Corfica*, was expected to join him with three thousand more. But the revolted *Corficans* having Notice of the Affair, and not doubting but this Father of their Church, and this Son of their State, designed with those Troops to plunder their Effects, they gathered together their Forces, and marched against them. The very Sight of these brave People put the Bishop and his Colleague to flight; they having no Inclination to hazard their Lives, but only to strip the Defenceless. The Soldiers soon followed the Example of their Generals, and were closely pursued by the *Corficans*, who left many of them dead on the Field, and took others Prisoners: The Remainder escaped to *Bastia*, and other fortified Places. After which the *Corficans* entered the Lands of *Campo l'oro*, seized every Thing that belonged to the Bishop, or the *Genoese*, and burnt the Episcopal Palace and the Seminary to the Ground. Hence they marched over the Country, to bring back those Districts which had returned to the *Genoese*, into a Union for the common Cause.

The Bishop of *Ajazzo* defeated and plundered.

The

Young
Pinelli de-
feated.

A Suspend-
tion of
Arms.

The next considerable Action was between a Body of the Islanders, and twelve hundred of the *Genoese* Troops, commanded by young *Pinelli*; who was taken Prisoner, with five or six hundred of his Men. This Misfortune constrained the Republick, in order to recover the Liberty of her Troops, to propose a Suspension of Arms for some Days, which was accepted. The *Genoese* would afterwards have been excused from ratifying it, but could not; for of six thousand Militia, which they passed in Review, they could get but fifty to go to the Island of *Corfica*, tho' they offered them more than double Pay: Such Terror did the Resolution of a brave People, struggling for Liberty, strike in the Breasts of a Company of dastardly Slaves! By this Means the *Corficans* had Time to gather in their Harvest, particularly their Wine and Oil, of which they had great Plenty this Year: Also to provide warlike Stores, they having learned to make excellent Muskets, and very good Powder.

1736.
Propositions by
the *Corfi-*
cans.

Nevertheless, in *February* 1736, we were assured they made Propositions to the Republick, in order to a Submission, which were of the following Tenor. 1. That the Republick shall no longer claim any Prerogatives over the Island, but the establishing of Proveditors to receive the Fees, to maintain the Privileges of the People, and
to

to determine Affairs military and criminal. 2. That the Republick shall renounce the Cognizance of the Civil Affairs of the Kingdom, and consent to the establishing of a Senate at *Bastia*, to consist entirely of *Corficans*, independant on that of *Genoa*, in which all the Civil Affairs of the Island shall be determined. 3. That an Agreement shall be made as to the Number of Troops which the Republick shall leave in the Island, and what Places they shall keep Possession of. But the Senate of *Genoa*, ^{Which are neglected.} judging it would shew too mean a Compliance, to give such a Proposition so much as an Examination, did not, it seems, vouchsafe to return them the least Answer, but ordered Reinforcements for the Island.

Signor *John Baptist Rivarola*, a new *Genoese* Governor, arrived at *Bastia* in *April*, where he was received with Acclamations by the Garrison. This the Confederates took to be a proper Opportunity for endeavouring to surprize that Garrison. Accordingly, Don *Giafferri* advanced in the Night, with a great Body of ^{*Giafferri's* Exploits.} his Troops, near the Gates of the City; but finding no Opportunity for making an Assault, he was obliged to retire in the Morning. He returned, however, soon after, with more Strength, and seized all the Bridges and Passes, even within Cannon-shot

shot of the Place; by which he cut off all Communication between *Bastia* and *Calvi*, as also *Balagna*. After which he attacked and carried Fort *Paludilla*, as also the Post of *Campolano*, where they found a great Booty of Powder, warlike Stores, and Provisions. He also made Dispositions for besieging in Form the Fortrefs of *San Pellerino*, one of the most considerable remaining in the Hands of the *Genoese*. Signor *Rivarola*, upon this, made some Proposals by one Abbot *Ferrandi*, a *Corfican* by Birth, for reconciling all Differences. Among other Things, the Abbot invited them to send one of their Number to *Bastia*, to treat of a Peace; but they had been so often deceived in this Respect, that they would not so much as commission any Person to treat, except on their own Terms.

Corficans
refuse to
treat.

Take *A-*
leria.

It was not long after, that the Affairs of the Island put on a new Face, which made them more regarded than ever. The *Corficans*, upon their late Success, marched and attacked the City of *Aleria*, from whence they soon obliged the *Genoese* Garrison to retire. They found in the Place four Brass Cannon, and a great Quantity of Arms and other warlike Stores, which they being in want of, were brought forth in Triumph. But their Joy, immediately after, was extremely heightened: An
English

English Vessel from *Tunis*, with a Pass from the *English* Consul there, arrived in the Bay of *Aleria*, and landed a Gentleman, who, by his Dress and Retinue, appeared to be a Person of Distinction. The Generality of the People did not know who he was, or for what Purpose he came; but the Chiefs seemed to be well apprized of both; for upon his landing, they received him with great Honours, and gave him the Title of Excellency, and Vice-Roy of *Corfica*. By his Habit the People could not guess of what Country he was; for he had on a Scarlet Robe, after the *Turkish* Fashion, a *Spanish* Toledo by his Side, a Cane in his Hand like an *Englishman*, and a Hat and Feather on his Head, after the *French* Mode.

Theodore
arrives.

And is fa-
luted Vice-
roy.

This wonderful Person was the famous *Theodore*, Baron de *Neuhoff*, whose Adventures, for near three Years past, have made such a Figure in the publick Papers. He is said to be a *German* by Birth, and was a great Favourite of the Duke of *Ripperda*, by whose Means he obtained a Colonel's Commission in the *Spanish* Army: But he had been long out of that Service, perhaps before the Disgrace of the Minister who promoted him. He married an *Irish* young Lady, who was Maid of Honour to the Queen of *Spain*. He was once in *England*, and resided a considerable Time here, being then in

His Cha-
racter.

Brings
great Sup-
plies.

low Circumstances. The greatest Part of his Life he seems to have been a Dependant on Fortune, and for some Years past almost in a starving Condition. This made it the more surprizing from whom he should get so much Money, as appeared to have been expended in this Expedition. For he brought with him ten Pieces of Cannon of a middling Size; four more of a very large Calibre, and four of a small Size; four thousand Muskets, three thousand Pair of Shoes, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions; several Chests and Trunks full of Gold and Silver Coin, and a large Box full of *Barbary* Chequins, the whole amounting to two Millions of Ducats. Soon after his landing he was conducted to the Palace of *Cervione*, near *Campo Ioro*, the Seat of the Bishop of *Aleria*, where he ordered two Pieces of Cannon to be planted before his Palace, and a Guard of four hundred Men to be placed in the Seminary, for the Security of his Person. This new Sovereign, tho' it looked as if he had dropped out of the Clouds, was mighty agreeable to the poor *Corficans*, because he brought with him what they so much wanted.

The following Piece, which may give some Light into this extraordinary Affair, was published soon after in most of the Papers.

A Letter

*A Letter from the famous Baron Neuhoﬀ,
Viceroy of Corſica, to an Irish Gentleman
in England.*

April 12. N. S.

Dear and faithful Friend,

SINCE the Year 1720, I have been seeking all over the World, with great Pains, for a Place to paſs the reſt of my Days with Honour, and without being obliged to be a Subject to any Potentate whatſoever; to which I had a natural Aversion. At laſt, by the Protection of the Emperor of *Morocco*, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Dey of *Tunis*, I met with an Opportunity to offer myſelf to the noble *Corſicans* (whom I have furniſhed with all Sorts of Ammunition and Proviſions ſince the Year 1733) who, by two of their Deputies, offered me the Sovereignty of that Iſland, if I would accept it. The Offer was not diſpleaſing to me: But as the Republick is powerful, and might probably once again procure the Aſſiſtance of his Imperial Maſteſty, I could not determine thereon till I had the Aſſurance of being aſſiſted, in caſe of Need, by the Grand Signior, the Emperor of *Morocco*, and the Dey. Upon this Footing I accepted the Offer; and came here in *March* laſt on board the *Richard*, Captain *Ortega*, and was received with great Demonſtrations of Joy and Thankfulneſs. I

have settled my Court, ordered six Regiments to be formed, and *Macdonald*, one of your Friends, takes great Pains to discipline them after the *German* Manner. I keep this Island at present with Ease, and am well beloved by all my Subjects. In short, I think myself now happy, because I am in a Condition to make some Amends to all the Friends who have accompanied me through the World of Troubles I have passed: And I desire your Presence, which will be a great Help to me in the Management of the Government: If you are inclined to come, I assure you I have a Colonel's Commission at your Service, and more, if you desire it. I am now taking the properest Measures to obtain the Friendship of the Maritime Powers: In which, if I succeed, I doubt not to be able to resist the Efforts and Forces of all the Powers of *Europe*; and in case of a Refusal from them, and the *Genoese* should obtain a Grant of some Troops from the Emperor, I shall put myself at the Head of my brave *Corfi-
cans*, and do not doubt (even at the worst) to obtain honourable Terms for myself and Friends. Wherefore, let my Destiny dispose Things as it will, I am prepared for all Events; and doubt not to surmount all Difficulties that may be thrown in my Way, either by Force of Arms, or by an advantageous Treaty. I send a Bill of ———, and

and hope to see you with your Family by June next, &c.

All I shall observe concerning this Letter is, that it seems to contradict the other Accounts we received concerning the Name of the Captain of the Ship that transported the Baron. He calls him here Captain *Ortega*, and we are told by others, that his Name was *Dicks*. But might there not here be a Mistake in transcribing, and *Ortega* written for *Diego*, a *Spanish* Translation of *Dicks*? I offer this only as a Conjecture, and by the Way.

The Senate of *Genoa*, soon after *Theodore's* Arrival, solicited all the Powers in *Europe*, but in vain, for Troops to subdue the *Corficans*. They offered a Reward of 1000 Golden Crowns for any Person who should kill the new Viceroy, and 2000 for any one who should bring him away alive. *Theodore's* Reign was now looked upon to be a mock one, it being confidently talked that he acted only in Trust for *Don Carlos*, to whom the *Corficans* were ready to submit. But the Truth of this Supposition has not yet appeared, People being still in doubt by whom the Baron has been supported.

When the *Genoese* Proclamation for apprehending Baron *Neuhoff* was read in *Cor-*^{*Genoese*}
sica, charging him with High Treason, and Proceed-^{*ings.*}
re-

Theodore
saluted
King.

representing him as a Cheat, Vagabond, and Quack Doctor; the *Corficans* returned it with this Answer, *Long live King Theodore I.* And when it was first shewed to the Baron, he said with a Smile, “ Since the
“ *Genoese* have endeavoured to make me pass
“ for a Mountebank, I hope soon to de-
“ monstrate what Conjurers they are, and
“ to set up my Stage in the Middle of the
“ City of *Bastia.*”

English
Procla-
mation a-
gainst the
Corficans.

On the 24th of *June* this Year, her Majesty the Queen Regent of *Great Britain*, at the Instance of the *Genoese* Minister, issued out her Royal Proclamation, prohibiting any of his Majesty's Subjects from furnishing Provisions or Assistance to the Inhabitants of *Corfica.* And besides this Proclamation, her Majesty gave Orders for seizing the Ship that carried over Baron *Neuboff*, and for calling to account the *English* Consul at *Tunis*, for permitting a *British* Vessel to be employ'd on such an Occasion. These Orders, we are told, had such an Effect upon Captain *Dicks*, that putting in at *Smyrna*, and being there informed of their Contents, he took it so much to Heart, that he shot himself through the Head: After which the *British* Consul at *Smyrna*, by her Majesty's Orders, seized all the Crew belonging to the said Ship, and put the Vessel under Sequestration.

Captain
Dicks
shoots
himself.

Theodore

Theodore, it seems, from the Time of his Arrival, had flattered the *Corficans* with Promise of Assistance from abroad, which they impatiently expected: He now assured them that the Succours were at Hand, and intimated that they were to come from *Spain*. A naval Armament indeed lay then ready at *Barcelona*, consisting of 90 Transports; but it did not appear that they were designed in Favour of his *Corfican* Majesty. Many Politicians now conjectured, that it was the Duke of *Ripperda* who put *Theodore* upon this Enterprize, and furnished him with Money to execute it. *Theodore* promises largely.

Towards the End of the Summer, some Difference happening between Parson *Aitelli*, His Ex-
ploits. *Mark Anthony Raffaldi*, some of the Chiefs of the *Corficans*, and King *Theodore*, his extraordinary Majesty ordered them to be imprisoned. This Step, tho' it was not executed, very much weakened his Authority, and his Forces separated. The *Genoese* took such Advantage of these Divisions, that Colonel *Arrichi*, who with 500 *Corfican* Soldiers garrisoned *Foriani*, thought fit to abandon it to the Care of only 20 Soldiers. General *Rivarola* for the *Genoese*, on this Flight, sent 1500 Men to attack *Foriani*, which they took, after a vigorous Defence made by the 20 *Corficans*. King *Theodore*, who was then at *Monte Maggiore*, being informed of what had happened, came back

back to his usual Residence, in order to punish *Arrichi* for his Cowardice ; but he flying to *Reno*, *Theodore* ordered his House to be fired, and in it were burnt *Arrichi's* Mother, and two of his Sisters. He set fire to 36 other Houses ; then retired. The *Genoese*, upon *Theodore's* Retreat out of the Province of *Balagna*, marched from *Bastia* 2500 Men, in three Bodies ; the first took the Rout of *Argaiola*, and set fire to an Estate called *Oggi* ; the 2d Corps went thro' the Heart of the Country *Calenzana*, attacked *Ziglia*, *Cassana*, and *Monte Maggiore*. The two first made a brave Defence, and *L' Alfier*, a *Genoese*, was taken Prisoner, who had treacherously killed a gallant young *Corfican* ; for which Fact, a File of Musketeers, *Corficans*, were drawn out, and *L' Alfier* was shot upon the Spot : The 3d Body, of 1000 Men, commanded by General *Marchelli*, attacked *Rouge*, but were repuls'd, and crowding into, overset their Boats : The General, and some others, who escaped drowning, were taken. Upon this Success the *Corficans*, who had revolted from their new King, rejoined him, and were preparing to form the Siege of *Bastia*.

Is opposed.

But this Harmony was not long preserved. The Malecontent *Corficans* formed a new Faction, under the Command of *Luke Ornani*, descended from an antient Fa-

Family, who took all Opportunities to harrafs the contrary Party: So that Lord *Theodore* having now two Enemies on his Hands, published a Declaration, in order to keep up the Spirits of his Troops, That if Succour did not arrive before the End of *October*, which was in less than two Months, he would give up his Command. In the mean Time, however, he defeated a Party of *Genoese*, and made several Prisoners, 12 of whom were shot by way of Reprisal. He also coined 4,000 Pieces of Silver Money, produced out of the Mines of that Island. On one Side of this Coin was the *Immaculate Conception*, their new Device, with these Words, *Monstra te esse Matrem*; on the other, the Arms of the Kingdom; on the Exergue, *Theodorus Rex Corsicæ*. The *Chevalier de Trevoux*, lately an Officer in the *French Army*, being the Nephew of *Theodore*, arriving opportunely before the Expiration of the limited Time, it was reported all Differences between the new King and his People were reconciled. He brought with him 6 battering Cannon, 4 Field-Pieces, 600 Bombs, a great Number of Muskets, Cannon-Ball, and other Ammunition, and 30,000 *Louis d'or* in Specie.

The *Genoese* were now under terrible Apprehensions of losing all: They offered Proposals to the *Corsicans*, which contained a general Pardon for all such as would return to

H

their

His Declaration.

Acts as a Sovereign.

Is recruited.

Genoese make new Proposals.

Theodore
quits the
Island.

Visits the
Pretender.
1737.

their Obedience, and a general Exemption from Taxes for 10 Years, provided they would supply the Republick with a certain Quota of Troops. But even these Conditions were now rejected, or taken little Notice of. However, *Theodore*, notwithstanding this Resolution, left the Island in November, and arrived at *Leghorn* the 12th of that Month, together with his Prime Minister *Costa*. They went ashore, and immediately took Post-Horses, arriving at *Rome* in a few Days. The Retreat of this Lord, it was given out, was not owing to any Straits he was reduced to, but to some important Affairs he had to transact in *Italy*, to facilitate the entire Conquest of *Corfica*: And among other Reports that were at that Time current, one was, that by a secret Article in the Treaty between *France*, *Spain*, and the Emperor, the Pretender was to be put in Possession of that Island. What might occasion this Rumour was, that soon after the Baron's Arrival at *Rome*, we were assured thence, that he had held several Conferences with a certain foreign Minister, and the Chevalier *de St. George*; that he had apply'd to several Persons of Distinction for Assistance, and sent a Messenger to *Naples* to get Leave to go thither; but his Messenger was imprisoned.

Before he left *Corfica*, he issued out the following Proclamation.

We

WE *Theodore* the First, King of *Cor-* His Pro-
fica, do resolve in Person to visit the clamation.
 Continent, that the necessary Succours to be
 made use of against the *Genoese*, our de-
 clared Enemies, may be hastened, in or-
 der to drive them out of the fortified Pla-
 ces they possess in our Kingdom; which we
 rather chuse to do, than to intrust our Af-
 fairs to particular Persons, our principal In-
 tent being to be certainly inform'd of the
 Cause of the Delay of our promised Af-
 sistance. But that we may administer
 the utmost Comfort to our People before
 our Departure, not only by informing them
 of the Motives of our Journey, but like-
 wise by appointing able and faithful Go-
 vernours of our Towns and Provinces, to
 the End that our Kingdom may not suffer
 by our Absence, and that such Supplies of
 Military Stores as we shall send before our
 Return may be received in Safety; we have
 therefore chosen and appointed, and by
 Virtue of this our Royal Proclamation, do
 chuse and appoint to be our Governors in
 Chief, the several Persons after named; to
 whom we entrust our whole Royal Autho-
 rity and Power over our People, Towns,
 and Provinces, hereby commanding all our
 Subjects to shew due Obedience to our said
 Governors, and to be aiding and assisting
 to them in the Execution of their Autho-
 rity, on Pain of incurring our Royal Dis-
 pleasure,

pleasure, being determined on our Return to bestow Marks of our highest Grace and Favour on such of our People as shall behave with Loyalty and Obedience, and to punish with all possible Severity all those who shall act contrariwise. To the End therefore, that this our Royal Will and Pleasure may be known unto all, and be Matter of Joy to the Good, and of Terror to the Wicked, among our Subjects, we direct and command These to be published throughout our whole Kingdom. And to give this our Royal Proclamation a greater Authority, we have signed it with our own Hand, and affixed our Royal Seal thereto. Given at *Sartena* the 14th of *November*, 1736.

Signed *Theodore*.
Counter-signed, Count *Costa*, Secretary of State, High Chancellor, and Keeper of the Seals.

Theodore's Subjects, in the mean Time, who kept his Nephew as a Hostage, renewed the Blockade of *Algiola*, burnt several Villages well affected to the *Genoese*, and published a Declaration that they continue attached to his Majesty King *Theodore I.* with the most inviolable Fidelity. It was signed by the Marquis *Luke d'Ornano*, Marquis *Don Lewis de Giafferri*, Marquis *Hyacinth Paoli*, and Count *Peter Giafferri* Governor of *Corte*.

The Particulars of what was acted in
Cor-

Corfica, between the *Genoese* and the *Cor-* 1737.
fican Leaders, were not regularly transmit-
 ted during the Year 1737. In all Proba-
 bility, both Parties might remain only on
 the Defensive, the *Genoese* having before
 been convinced, that they could do little
 against the *Corficans* in the open Field, and
 that therefore it was their best Way to keep
 in their Garrisons. Or perhaps the Curio-
 sity of People was so much directed to-
 wards *Theodore*, that they were more inqui-
 sitive about the Fortune of that extraordi-
 nary Person, than solicitous for the whole
 Nation, whom he had thus oddly deserted.

We were informed from *Genoa*, how-
 ever, at the Beginning of this Year, that
 the Duke of *Montemar* was charged with
 a Commission from the Court of *Spain*, to
 propose to that Republick the surrendering
 up of *Corfica* (which it was imagined they
 could not keep) to the King of the Two
Sicilies. It was now thought manifest,
 that *Spain* supported King *Theodore* to get
 that Island from them by Force, if the
Genoese would not part with it on giving
 them some Equivalent. But the *Genoese*
 acted as tho' they were still resolute in pre-
 serving their Claim; for they issued a Pro-
 clamation, granting a General Pardon to
 all Highwaymen, Murderers, and other
 Offenders, that would enter into their Ser-
 vice against the *Corficans*; also promising
 a Re-

Don Car-
 los endea-
 vours to
 get *Cor-*
fica.

But the
Genoese
 resolve to
 keep it.

a Reward for taking King *Theodore*, dead or alive.

Theodore
arrested.

While these Matters were transacting, *Theodore* was actually imprisoned in *Holland*. Having been at *Paris*, and ordered to depart the Kingdom of *France* in forty-eight Hours, he embarked precipitately at *Rouen*, and arrived at *Amsterdam*, attended by four *Italian* Domesticks. He took up his Quarters at the Sign of the *Stag* in that City, where two Citizens caused him to be arrested, on a Claim of sixteen thousand Florins. It was not long, however, before he got a Discharge, on the Application of some foreign Minister, said to be that of *Spain*; and also, a Protection from all his Creditors, while he should continue at *Amsterdam*. He, moreover, engaged some Merchants to furnish him with a great Quantity of Ammunition for the *Corficans*, and then set out again for *Paris*, where he staid six Days *incognito*, himself at one Inn, and his Domesticks at another; proceeding thence to *Marseilles*, with an Intent, as was then given out, to take shipping there for *Corfica*, and put himself again at the Head of his faithful Islanders. In the mean Time the *Genoese* were in so miserable a Situation, with Regard to their Affairs in *Corfica*, that they were thought to be under-hand treating to sell that Island

But discharged.

Returns
through
France.

Corfica
on Sale.

to some foreign Power; and the Purchaser, it was expected, would be *Spain*.

Whether or no *Theodore* did actually return to *Corfica* at this Time, we were not certain in these Parts; but it was reported, that he arrived there immediately from *France*, and was received with great Joy by his Party; and that he had taken such effectual Measures, as not to doubt of driving away the *Genoese*, and making himself Master of the whole Isle. The *French*, French interpose. however, began now to intermeddle in the Affair, and were even preparing to embark Forces, under the Command of the Count *de Boissieux*, who was to act the Part of a Mediator, at the Head of an Army, that might be able to impose what Terms they pleased on both the contending Parties. This Interposition of the *French* was looked upon with Jealousy by the neighbouring Powers; because *France*, of late Years especially, seldom parts with any thing that she once gets Possession of. *Lorrain* she had lately acquired on the Continent, and the Acquisition of *Corfica*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, might enable her to check the Trade of the Maritime Powers to all the Ports thereabouts. Attempts were made therefore, at the Court of *France*, to prevent the Transportation of this Armament; but with no other Success, than just to retard it for a short Time only.

If

1738. If the Baron *de Neuboff* had been in *Corfica* at the End of the last Year, we find him elsewhere at the Beginning of 1738. The following Extract from a Letter sent over in *January*, gives a pretty full Idea of the State of his Affairs about that Time.

Corficans
supplied
by *Theo-*
dore.

“ The brave *Corficans* continue to receive frequent Assistance from their King. On the 5th of last Month a Vessel without Colours, brought hither several of his Confidants and Domesticks, together with six Foreign Officers, and a great many Chests filled with Arms, both mounted and unmounted, and 100 Tons of Powder, Lead, Iron, Steel, and other Ammunition: They delivered Letters from *Theodore* to the chief Men of the Country, who were so pleased with the Contents, that they ordered *Te Deum* to be sung, and Bonfires and Illuminations to be made all over the Island. About a Week afterwards landed Count *Colonna*, who is much esteemed there, and with him 14 *German* Officers, and more Ammunition. It is reported, that he has brought along with him the necessary Orders for making an Attempt upon *Bastia*. As to the Place of *Theodore*’s Residence at present, it is a Mystery unknown to every Body but the four principal Chiefs. The Week after *Colonna*’s Arrival, he made an Attack on the Fortress in the *Ifola*, which
con-

continued with great Briskness and Obstinacy on both Sides, until at last the *Genoese* were obliged to surrender at Discretion. The Assailants lost 2 Lieutenants, and 72 Soldiers, and only 49 of the Garrison remained alive : The Officer who commanded it, writes to the Marquis *de Rivarola* at *Bastia*, That he and his 49 Men are Prisoners of War, and treated with great Humanity by the Malecontents ; but that his Lieutenant, a *Corfican* by Birth, being discovered to be one of those concerned in a Conspiracy against the Life of the Baron *de Neuboff*, a little Time after his Arrival in the Island, had but a Quarter of an Hour allowed him to prepare himself for Death ; That his Execution has been very cruel ; That they began it by cutting out his Tongue, and chopping off his Hands ; That they then fastened him to the Top of a Post, placed in the Midst of a Heap of Wood, built up as for a Bonfire ; And that in this Manner they burnt him alive. The Officer adds, That he and his 49 Men were forced to be present at the Execution ; after which Count *Colonna* addressed himself to his Men in the following Words : *The Lieutenant is punished with so much Rigour, for having not only been a Traitor to his King, but also a Rebel to his Country. As to you, we intend to treat you as Prisoners of War, and with the Humanity becoming Christians ; we hope*

your Masters will act the same Way by us, if Occasion offers."

French arrive, and bring them to a Treaty.

But the Arrival of the *French* in good earnest, under the Count *de Boissieux*, obliged the *Corficans* to look about them. They saw little Hopes from opposing such Mediators as these, because, tho' at present they behaved in the most pacific Manner, there was no room to question but they would take more vigorous Measures, and be reinforced upon Occasion, if an Accommodation could not be brought about by Treaty. Two Deputies of the Malecontents, therefore, arrived at *Bastia* in *March*, and had several Conferences with the Count *de Boissieux*, the *French* General; who gave out, that they seemed well enough disposed to make Matters up, if Means could be found out to remove their Apprehensions of returning under the Dominion of the *Genoese*, whom they resolved never more to trust. It was easy enough to see thro' the Artifice of this Report, which was wholly in Favour of his most Christian Majesty.

The *French* being now Lords Paramount in the Capital of *Corfica*, we could expect little Intelligence from thence but by the Way of *Paris*. Thro' this Channel, in the Month of *May* last, arrived the following Paragraph.

They submit.

"The Deputies of the Malecontents are returned from their Clans, and have reported,

ed, that the Community of *Nebbio*, which is the Principal of the Island, and has signalized itself the most in the late Troubles, has submitted, and would immediately send Hostages, together with the Act of their Agreement to the Treaty of Accommodation concluded with the Count *de Boissieux*; so that the Troubles of *Corfica* now seem to be drawing to a happy Conclusion. In the previous Conferences, that Count represented to the Deputies the Odiousness of Rebellion, and how impossible it was that the Projects formed in respect to the Royalty of the Baron *de Neuboff* should succeed: The Deputies assured him, that they desired nothing more than to live in Peace. That whatever had been undertaken by them, had no other Tendency than to obtain a peaceable Government; and that, if his most Christian Majesty would engage the Republick of *Genoa* to act towards them as Humanity should direct, the *Corficans* might then perhaps overcome their Repugnance to submitting again to the Dominion of the Republick. And that in giving this Proof of their Consideration for the Crown of *France*, and its Mediation, they hoped that his most Christian Majesty would, in order to secure the Conditions which should be granted them, consent that a Garrison of his Troops should be left in the City of *Bastia*."

Things in
quiet.

Theodore's
Ships ta-
ken.

French
King's
Procla-
mation.

All Things were now quiet for some Months, according to the *French* Accounts. Hostages for the *Corficans* Submission were actually given, and sent over by the Count *de Boissieux* to *Toulon*. Orders were also dispatched from the *French* Court to that Port, for the fitting out some Vessels to bring back his Majesty's Troops. In the mean Time the *French* Frigates, which cruised about the Coast of *Corfica*, had the good Fortune to take four of Baron *Neuhoff's* Ships, with Part of the warlike Stores which he intended to land in that Island. The rest of these Stores were thrown over-board by the Baron's People, when they found themselves on the Point of being taken. The Crews of those Ships were made up of different Nations.

In *December* this Year was published in *Corfica*, his most Christian Majesty's Proclamation, the Substance of which, as transmitted hither, was as follows.

1. An Amnesty, and Restitution to Honours and Estates, is promised to all that will accept of it.— 2. Every Body to be disarm'd under Pain of Death.— 3. All Imposts, Subsidies, and Taxes, not paid during the Time of the Revolt, are to be forgiven, and not to be levied again till after the first of *October* next.— 4. The Commissary General of the Island shall not, as heretofore, have Power to send People to the Gallies,

Galley, but Criminals shall be sent to *Genoa*, to be tried according to the Forms of Justice.—5. The supreme Tribunal of *Corfica* shall consist of three Auditors, who shall neither be *Genoese* nor *Corficans*; but the inferior Judges shall be *Corficans*, who shall have Power to determine, without Appeal, all Causes not exceeding 500 Livres in Value, having before no Cognizance of any above 25 Livres.—6. Colleges shall be erected for the Education of the Youth of *Corfica*, who shall be raised to the Episcopal Dignity equally with the other Subjects of the Republick, which promises, in case of Vacancies, to propose them to the Pope.—7. The Republick shall nominate, for five Years successively, four *Corfican* Families every Year to be ennobled.—8. Assassins shall be hereafter punished with Death, without Mercy.—9. And the King and the Emperor will be Guarantees for the Execution of these Conditions.

The Baron *de Neuboff*, with two of his Relations, were seized on the 2d of this Month at *Naples*, by the Officers of the Government, at the House of the *Dutch* Consul, and sent Prisoners to the Fortress of *Gaeta*. The States General, on this Occasion, gave *France* a remarkable Proof of their Readiness to condescend to every thing she desired of them, in regard to the Affairs of *Corfica*; for they immediately would

Theodore
imprison'd
at *Gaeta*.

would have turn'd out their Consul at *Naples*, for receiving the Baron at his House; but the King of *France*, being sufficiently satisfied with the Neutrality they intended to observe in the *Corfican* Business, was willing to content himself with the Demonstrations their High Mightinesses had given him, without the actual Dismission of their Consul. Various were the Conjectures upon this Event of seizing the Baron, it being thought to be done thro' the Application of the *French* Court: But later Accounts have assur'd us, that this Arrest was at the Baron's own Desire, to secure him from being deliver'd up to his Enemies, for which a Scheme was concerted; which seemed the more probable, because he was well used all the Time he was a Prisoner, and at the

Released.

End of about a Month released, to the Surprize of many; the Court of *Naples* giving out on this Occasion, that as the Baron was no Subject of his *Sicilian* Majesty, and had never offended him, his Majesty could have no Right over his Person.

1739.

As the Place of *Theodore's* Residence, for some Time before his Imprisonment, was not certainly known; so we have not learned any thing of it since, that may be depended on. One of his Kinsmen, however, was said to arrive in *Corfica* at the Beginning of *February* last, with Assurance that

that his Uncle would shortly send them a Sufficiency of Arms and Ammunition, to put them in a Condition of defending themselves. To this the *French* attributed the Revival of the *Corficans* Spirit, which now seems to be as high as ever. They declare themselves resolved to stand by King *Theodore*, whom they have voluntarily chosen, according to the natural Right of Nations, for their Sovereign; and have behaved themselves so vigorously for some Time past, that the *French* have been obliged to keep in their Garrisons.

Sends Encouragement to the *Corficans*, who are firm to him.

It seems manifest, indeed, from these new Struggles, that the *Corficans* did not so entirely submit, at the End of the last Year, as the *French* would have had us believe. Perhaps some few of them, who by their Situation were most under the Power of these armed Mediators, might consent to the Terms proposed, in order to prevent a military Execution, which they had but too much Reason to fear. And indeed the *Paris* Accounts, with regard to this Affair, have not been always of a Piece: For after the Proclamation above-mention'd, in which 15 Days were allowed to the People of the Northern Province, and three Weeks to those of the Southern, to come in and surrender their Arms, we were given to understand that the Count *de Boissieux* did not expect such

Falsity of the *French* Accounts.

a Compliance with it as he had before talk'd of, and was resolved therefore to second it with his Soldiers.

But the *Corficans*, it has often appeared, are not easily compelled : The Count's violent Proceedings so irritated them, that they would no longer supply him with Provisions, as they had hitherto done. They even fell upon a Party of *French*, sent to protect some of the Villages that had accepted the Amnesty, and kill'd two Officers and thirty Soldiers. Hereupon Orders were issued out in *France*, for sending a Re-inforcement immediately to *Corfica*, consisting of 14 Batallions, and two Companies of Grenadiers, which were in all to make 26 Batallions. And the King of *France*, hearing of what the Islanders had done against his People, is reported to have said, " This is no longer the Concern of the Republick of *Genoa* ; the Honour of my Troops lies at Stake."

A Rein-
forcement
order'd to
Corfica.

Count de
Boissieux
gets to be
recall'd.

Count *de Boissieux*, in the mean Time, what thro' the Unhealthiness of the Climate, and the Difficulty of the Work he saw before him, grew so weary of his Commission, that he demanded to be recalled. The *French* Court complied with his Request, and appointed the Marquis *de Maillebois*, Governor of *Dauphiné*, who served with Credit in the late War in *Italy*, to go over with the fresh Troops, and take
on

on him the Command of the King's Army; with full Power to use what Means he should think convenient, in order to punish the *Corficans*. But the Preparations went on so slowly in *France*, that the poor Count died in his Post of General, and left his Troops in a very bad Condition, none of the expected Succours being yet arrived. He was as obstinate, however, as the *Corficans*, to the very last; for some of these People having offer'd to submit, after the limited Time was expired, he told them, "It was now too late, and they must feel the Effects of his Majesty's Resentment."

It is pretty certain, that the *French* Court has been more embarrassed with this Affair than it at first expected. The *Corficans* have been in Motion in the very Center of the Island, giving out that they would march up before *Bastia*. Several *French* Transports, having on board four Battalions of the Reinforcement, suffer'd grievously by a Storm on the Coast of the Island. Two hundred of the Men, who got on Shore, were met by the Islanders, who stripp'd and plunder'd them of all they had. Four or five hundred Soldiers were lost in the Storm, and five of the Vessels. This ill Success of the *French* elated the *Corficans*, who now gave out, "That if his most Christian Majesty sent no more Strength I against

But dies
before the
new Ge-
neral ar-
rives.

French em-
barra's'd.

Their
Forces
suffer.

Spirit of
the *Cor-
ficans*.

against them than he had hitherto done, they should be always Masters of the Field; and if he sent a larger Number of Forces, they would cut off their Subsistence." The great Probability of their being as good as their Word, makes it imagined by most, that the *French* Court begins to wish it had never intermeddled in the Matter, there being little Appearance of its coming off with Honour.

F I N I S.



